The Republicans as a party of course favor it, including the free coinage Senators from the West, all of whom are favorable to the proposition for a duty on wool. It has been ught also that the Populist Senators would help to pass the revenue bill, for the reason that their constituents are desirous of having the wool duties restored; but if the friends of the measure are looking to the Populists for support they will be disappointed, for Senator Peffer said to THE SUN reporter to-day that the Populists in the Senate are not in favor of the pending Tariff bill, and there is no prospect of its becoming a law until it has been amended very materially. This remark indicates that a full discussion of all the provisions will be demanded by the Populists. Yesterday. while ex-Speaker Crisp was appealing to the House to give free and reasonable debate for the Tariff bill, Senator Peffer was sitting in the House listening to the discussion. He sent one of his Populistic friends to Mr. Crisp to inform him that if free discussion was denied in the House the rules of the Senate will permit unlimited discussion, and there is no danger of it being rushed through the latter body. Senator Peffer says that he has cost his last vote for in-creased taxation, for during the session of 1894 his views on the tariff question experienced a decided change. In conclusion, Senator Peffer says he does not believe either of the pending bills can go through the Senate without being

amended to provide for free silver.

Opinions of Senators on both sides of the chamber as to the ultimate fate of the bill differ as widely as they did two years ago when the Sherman Repeal bill was pending in the Senate. The Democratic Senators will, as a rule, vote against the bill at every possible opportunity, and it is probable that the free silver Republicans and Populists will control the situation with regard to the Tariff bill Just as they will all matters of financial legislation during the present session. Senator Gorman, whose opinion as to the action of the Senate on political ques tions is generally accurate, says he believes that a vote may be reached on the Tariff bill eventually, for he does not understand that the Democrats intend to adopt dilatory tactics to prevent its consideration. There is no certainty as to what the result will be after the bill is reported from the Finance Committee. It is probable that numerous amendments will be offered, and some of them may be accepted. There are some gentlemen who desire to make speeches, but they do not desire to filibuster. Senator Hill says there is no hurry about the Tariff bill, and he is not now in favor of cloture. While the Tariff bill is pending he favors free and unlimited debate. Two years ago he was the most earnest advocate of cloture in the Senate. Sen ator Jones of Arkansas says he does not know what the result will be if a vote should be reached on the Tariff bill. He believes there should be free discussion on such an importan measure. The public will probably not fully realize the

extent of the supremacy of the silver men in the Senate until either the Tariff or the Bond bill comes up in the Senate for discussion, although an indication of the sort of opposition they will make to any proposition not in the interest of the free and unlimited coinage of silver was given to-day in the savage attack made by Senator Teller upon the speech of Senator Hill. There are in the Senate to-day eightyseven Senators, not counting the vacant seat from Delaware, and of this number forty-six are confessedly out-and-out radical free silver men. Of this number twenty-five are Democrats, seventeen are Republicans, and four are Populists, Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada being ranked as Republicans. In eight of the fa-Western States the Senators cast their sixteen rotes in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, although nearly all of the States which they represent have ceased to be silver States, so called. The charge has often been made of late, and with perfect truth, that s majority of these free silver men do not represent the views of their constituents. The ables free silver man in the Senate is Mr. Teller of Colorado, and Mr. Wolcott, his colleague, who is now in Europe, will be one of the new members of the Finance Committee These two men will practically control financial legislation in the Senate, and yet Colorad can no longer be set down as a silver State. Her people have invested their money in gold mining and other business interests, and are more prosperous to-day than before the repeal of the Sherman law in 1893, which the Colorado Senators said would be the deathblow to their State. The same is true of Idaho, both of whose Senators are free silver men, and of Montana where the conditions are the same. In Nevada Mesars. Jones and Stewart theoretically represent the few inhabitants left in of the needs and desires of their contituents only by hearsay, as they never live among them. In Kentucky the people last fall voted in favor of sound money, and yet one of her Sepators still champions the cause of free silver on the floor of the Senate. The indications now are that Utab will follow in the lead of Idaho, Colorado, and Montana, and send two more silver men to the Senate, and the colls thus be tied more tightly than ever around the necks of the anti-silver Senators.

It was a bitter pill for the Republican Senators to swallow, in organizing the Senate, to put the free silver men in control of the Finance Committee, but they were in the majority and dictated the terms upon which the committees were organized. Now they will get what legislation they want or they will get none at all. The representatives of eight Western States have sixteen votes for free silver, while New York, the greatest financial centre of the country, has only two votes, and is not even consulted with regard to proposed financial legislation. The Senators from the Southern States, moreover, continue to remain absolutely in favor of free silver, Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky being the only Senator from below Mason and Dixon's line who can properly be ranked as an anti-silver man. These Southern Senators have as little reason for some of the Western States, where the silver industry has already been crowded to the background: but the men from the South rarely change their views on any question, and the friends of the pending financial legislation do not hope to make converts of them now.

HILL'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE

Senator and Senator Teller. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The financial question came to the front in the Senate to-day in the form of a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), directing that any bonds hereafter issued under the laws now in force may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, or in standard silver dollars, at the option of the holders of such bonds; but no bond containing

ing 3 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. Mr. Hill addressed the Senate in explanation of the purpose and effect of the resolution. Under our existing financial system, he said, for which, candor compelled him say, both the principal political parties were largely responsible, there were outstanding to-day \$346,000,000 of legal tender United Fintes notes which this Government is considered obliged to redeem in gold whenever prosented for redemption; and when redeemed those notes, which are demand debts of the Government, could not be retired or cancelled, but ust be reissued and paid out. As a redemption fund for this purpose the Government was obliged to maintain a "gold reserve," so called, of \$100,000,000. That fund was to-day only about Sos,000,000, and was disappearing by reason of the large amount of greenbacks being daily prosented for redemption. In a few days this fund was likely to be less than \$50,000,000. The honor and credit of the Government required that the fund should be restored to the full sum

of \$100,000,000. "How is the Government, with reasonable despatch, to procure this necessary gold?" he asked. "Every avenue of securing it is blocked. except the one method of borrowing it. The revenues of the Government are not paid in gold: and while the Government itself must pay in gold, it cannot compel, under existing

has therefore, but one practical resource left, and that is to borrow the gold upon the best terms possible. It cannot refuse to redeem the greenbacks whenever presented. It cannot regulate their presentment. The law requires it to pay, redeem, and then reissue them.

regulate their presentment. The law requires it to pay, redeem, and then reissue them. Any other course is repudiation; anything less is national dishonor.

"The question which now confronts the country—the practical question, the condition, not the theory—is the manner in which the gold reserve fund should be restored. Its prompt restoration is the duty of the hour. It cannot safely be postpored. It is the duty of the coming week—not of two weeks hence. As gold must be borrowed, and borrowed at once, it follows that the Government should be permitted to make the best terms possible for the people. If it were unhambered and unrestricted—if it could negotiate and borrow the sam as an int vidual—the task would be materially lessened; but it is restricted by laws passed years ago which must be observed and respected. The law which especially controls and regulates the method of borrowing gold to supply the gold reserve is the resumption act of 1873. That statute, taken in connection with the act of July 14, 1879, authorizes the issue of coin bonds as follows: Ten-year bonds, interest payable semi-annually, at five per cent.; fifteen-year bonds at four-and-a-half per cent.; fifteen-year bonds at fo

Government, so far as the securing of favorable terms is concerned. Unless this statute should be modified, whatever bonds are now to be issued must be issued thereunder. There is no other alternative."

Mr. Hill declared that his joint resolution simply enlarged the discretion vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, enabling him to issue bonds, payable either in gold or silver at the option of the holder, but reducing the rate of interest to be exacted on any bonds which might be issued containing such option.

"Let us be practical," he continued. "Unless this old statute shall be changed, unquestionably bonds must be issued thereunder within the next ten days. It matters not that as a general principle we may be opposed to the further increase of the national debt. The power exists to issue them—it is the only authority now provided by which to restore the national credit—and they will unquestionably be issued whether we approve or not, issued at a high and unnecessary rate of interest. Why should we refuse to simply change the rate of interest and to enlarge the discretion of the Secretary, so as to enable him to make the best bargain possible for the Government? An opportunity is here presented to us to save the people millions of dolars in the shape of interest, and why should we not availourselves of it? If those who have money to loan are willing to charge us a lesser rate of interest, if the bonds to be issued are made payable in gold, it is difficult to see what reasonable objection can be urged to making them payable at the option of the holder."

Mr. Hill said it was a business proposition which was presented to us. It did not involve and neither did it antagonize any question relating to the free coinage of silver. That question was wholly foreign to the broopsition submitted. There were \$346,000,000 of greenbacks afloat, which were being constantly presented to the Government for redemption, and the gold must be forthcoming or else repudiation would enaue. There was no adequate time to retire desi

Otherwise, the process of borrowing and bonding must continue, to what extent no one can foretell.

Mr. Hill, at the close of his speech, moved to refer the joint resolution to the Finance Committee, but at the request of Mr. Allen (Pop., Nob.) he withdrew the motion and allowed the joint resolution to remain on the table.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that he did not desire to enter into the discussion of the financial question now, but he wanted to enter his protest against the repeated assertions made by the Executive Department and now in the Senate that the Government is bankrupt. He made that protost because the securities of the United States were "gilt edged" securities in every market of the world, and never had been discredited by any banker or by anybody save by the Executive Department under this Administration, and by that member of it who now appeared as its champion in the Senate. He spoke of the contract under which bonds were issued last year as "a lasting disgrace, due either to the dishonesty or imbeclity of the Administration." "We are told," he said, "by the public press that we are to have another bond issue, and that it will not be as favorable at this time as before, because the Government of the United States is in greater distress than a year ago. I want to enter my protest against this degradation of our credit. There is not a financier in the country who will not tell you that we can place our bonds on the market at three per cent, and sell all that we want to. I do not say that it might not be well to amend existing law on the subject; but I say that we are not required to amend existing law because of our inability to get money on our securities. At the proper time I will express my opinion upon the department, from the President down to subject; but I say that we are not required to amend existing law because of our inability to get money on our securities.

inancial matter."

The bitter and pointed manner in which this

mater waiter, who now assumes to speak on the financial matter."

The bitter and pointed manner in which this last sentence was uttered created a slight sensation and some quiet laughter in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered as a substitute for Mr. Hill's joint resolution his own proposition for the payment of Treasury notes and creenbacks in either gold coin or silver coin, preferentially in the cheaper coin. He also introduced a constitutional amendment in favor of an income tax. Both propositions were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) commented upon the various protests made against the joint resolution which he had introduced and against the remarks which he had made. There were three of these protests, he said, and it was not a very good day for protests, either. (Laughter.) He declared, in opposition to Mr.Teller's statement, that his proposition was in aid of the public credit and not against it, and no one knew that better than the Senator from Colorado. The difficulty with that Senator seemed to be that every time a suggestion was made on the subject of gold it interfered with his favorite theory on the silver question, and therefore he necessarily antagonized it. His (Mr. Hill's) remarks had been made carefully, and he was willing to stand on every line of them. His proposition was not the recommendation contained in the Preddent's message or in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, although some of the views which he had expressed were the same as theirs. He was not going to disavow them, because he had entertained them years ago and had expressed them in the Senate chamber last January before the President or the Secretary of the Treasury had made any suggestion whatever on the subject. He did not know precisely what the distinguished Senator from Colorado meant (unless he intended to be offensive) by the remark that somebody was "a tide-water waiter." He hardly thought that that Senator from Lower by the remark that somebody was "a tide-water waite

what ought to be the policy of the United States."

"Of course." Mr. Hill resumed. "I am not responsible for the utterances of the Director of the Mint. I am one of those who doubted the policy of his appointment; but I suppose he has a right officially to discuss the financial question. And he probably is as competent." Mr. Hill added, with a bitterness of expression which showed that he did not really accept Mr. Teller's disavowal in the matter of the tide-water waiter. "as gentlemen who hail from the wilds of Colorado, (Laughter.) I am not authorized to speak for the Secretary of the Treasury. I am not authorized to speak for no one except myself. I utter my own sentiments. And because the Secretary of the Treasury and the President have seen fit to make certain recommendations in accordance with views which I expressed a year ago, the Senator from Colorado cannot crowd me off my own platform."

At the close of the discussion the joint resolution was allowed to remain on the Vice-President's table, to be taken up hereafter. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

THE BOND BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Slight Outbreak of Republican Opposition
- The Vote to Be Taken at 3 P. M. To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-In accordance with the decision of the Committee on Ways and Means reached last Monday, Chairman Dingley to-day reported to the House the bill to provide for the restoration and protection of the gold reserve by the sale of three per cent, bonds and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet deficiences in revenue. But under the protests of a large number of Republican members the bill was amended by the comaws, its revenues to be paid in that coin, and it | mittee at a meeting held this mor ing. and the

programme calling for a vote on the passage of the bill at 5 o'clock to-day was changed so as to give six hours additional debate, three to-night and three to-morrow, the vote to be taken at 3 P. M. on Saturday. The resolution from the Committee on Rules to this effect was adopted by a vote of 195 to 101.

Hefore its adoption Mr. Crisp (Dem., Gs.) said

he desired again to call attention to the impropriety of the course of the majority in this regard, and to appeal to them, for their own sakes, to proceed with greater caution and deiberation. He said that the bond bill, as orignally prepared, had occasioned murmurs and criticisms on the Republican side because it was couched in language the effect of which would be to retire the greenback. This led to a revision of the bill, as it has been hurriedly drawn in the committee room. Objection from the same source had led to a modification of the rule proposed yesterday o close debate and force a vote at 5 o'clock today, so that the debate had been extended for six hours. The leaders of the House had yielded to that objection, as yield they must on all such consions, and Mr. Crispurged upon Republican Representatives who were opposed to the bill to nake their objections valid by voting against a rule which would deprive them of the right of offering any amendment to the proposed meas-

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas), said that while it was true that the right of debate had in the past been sadly abused, the course now pursued by the majority was worse than the one against which it was a protest, "for it is dangerous to proceed without debate." Yesterday's outrage f adding forty millions of taxation to the burdens of an already too heavily laden people was to be accompanied to-day by the passage of a bill to increase the public debt to such a point that no one within the sound of his voice probably would live to see it wiped out. He admonshed the Republicans that the people would as surely and effectively rebuke such haste as they had the ill-considered delay of preceding Con-

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) said he had once read of an Indian chief that had a very suggesive name, "Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses." He wondered if that did not describe the condition of some of the leaders of the majority, who seemed to be afraid to trust those who had put themselves in their control. There was no other explanation, in Mr. McMillin's opinion, of the necessity for adopting a rule which shut out any und all amendments, when the Republican ma-ority was more than two-thirds of the House. The Republicans offered no debate on the re-The Republicans offered no debate on the resolution, and a vote by yeas and nays was ordered at the conclusion of Mr. McMillin's remarks. The result of the vote was announced as yeas, 195; nays, 101. So the resolution was agreed to.

marss. 195; nays, 101. So the resolution was agreed to.

CHAIRMAN DINGLEY EXPLAINS THE BOND BILL.

The bond bill was then read by the clerk, and Mr. Dingley opened the debate in advocacy of its passage. He said that the second section, authorizing the issue of fifty million certificates of indebtedness, was an application of the exchequer bill system to the operations of the flovernment. These obligations were to meet temporary deficiencies only. The proceeds of the bonds authorized in the first section were to be applied to the redemption of greenbacks and the maintenance of the gold reserve only. The only new form of obligation authorized by the bill, Mr. Dingley said, was the three per cent. five-fifteen-year bond, a proposition in the interest of economy. Without this legislation the Secretary of the Treasury would of necessity be compelled to issue either a ten-year five per cent. bond or a thirty-year four per cent. bond or see how the members of the House should or could refuse to pass the bill. A new provision in the bill was that when it was proposed to issue bonds under its authority, they should be first offered to the people of the United States first offered to the people of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would promptly and gladly avail themselves of the privilege of purchase, and thus send into the Treasury millions of gold now hoarded by them. In order that there should be no misunderstanding regarding the position and intention of the committee, regarding the reportion and intention of the committee, regarding the retirement of greenbacks, there had been inserted in the bill the words. Nothing in this act shall be construed to modify or repeal the act entitled. An act to forbid the further retirement of the momeys received from the sale of the two classes of bilgations, so that there could be CHAIRMAN DINGLEY EXPLAINS THE BOND BILL.

proceeds of the certificates of indebtedness proceeds of the certificates of indebtedness to meet deficiencies in revenue. Of course, it is the intention and expectation that there shall be no deficiency that is not temporary in its nature. Speaking of the necessity or desirability of the certificates of indebtedness, Mr. Dingley said that there was no government on the face of the earth, except that of the United States, which did not have on its statute books a provision for the issue of exchequer bills, which these really were, to meet accidental or temporary deficiencies in its revenues. No more fatal policy, he said, could have been devised than that which had been followed since 1893 of allowing the gold reserve to fall below the minimum of \$100,000,000. Had it been maintained at that figure, or increased, many, if not minimum of \$100,000,000. Had it been maintained at that figure, or increased, many, if not most, of the evils from which the Government and the country had suffered in these last few years would have been avoided. The failure to maintain it at or above the line of safety bred distrust, which manifested itself in continued depletion of the fund, despite the futile efforts to maintain it by the subsequent and sadly delayed sales of bonds.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.) asked Mr. Dingley if he though, the passage of the bill would result in maintaining the gold reserve at any particular point.

maintaining the gold reserve at any particular point.

Mr. Dingley replied that the effect would be that when there was a run on the Treasury the same policy that was pursued up to 1899 would be pursued; the greenbacks would be withheld temporarily in the Treasury, and in the mean time such a condition of the markets could be cultivated as would make the greenback more desirable than gold, and the flow of the latter into the Treasury be stimulated by the desire to secure the more convenient greenback in exchange. In conclusion, he said that the bill had nothing to do with the silver question. It presented simply the proposition that it was better and wiser to issue three per cent bonds than those of a higher rate of interest, and it contemplated a return to the conditions obtaining from 1879 to 1893, during which period the country enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. [Appiause.]

JUDGE TURNER LEADS THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that the fundamental error in the financial system of the United States was the vast volume of uncovered paper money which by statute had been declared to be legal tender. The Republican majority had not only changed front, as he said yesterday, upon the tariff question, but had undergone the most remarkable changes in its attitude toward the linances of the country. He briefly reviewed the history of the financial legislation since the passage of the space resumption act, and said that they (the Republicans) were paltering with the present crisis because there was a Presidential election pending. They were afraid of interfering with the greenback currency, or of silver, which they had unnecessarily trampled under foot. He challenged the statement made by Mr. Dingley that the bill would require the Treasury Department to open two accounts of the proceeds of the sales of the obligations provided for. Nothing of the kind was suggested, he said; and it contained nothing to prevent the Treasurer from using the proves of these sales for any lawful purpose to which he could devote them. Discussing the provise protecting the greenbacks from a construction of the bill which would result in their JUDGE TURNER LEADS THE OPPOSITION, proceeds of these sales for any lawful purpose to which he could devote them. Discussing the provise protecting the preenbacks from a construction of the bill which would result in their retirement, Mr. Turner asserted as a legal proposition that it would necessarily result in the retirement of the notes issued under the Sherman act of 1890. The inclusion of the greenback necessarily implied the exclusion of the Sherman notes.

Mr. Turner said he realized that it was an unpleasant and unprofitable tax to fill the role of

Sherman notes.

Mr. Turner said he realized that it was an unpleasant and unprofitable tax to fill the rôle of an objector and critic only, but the rule providing for the consideration of the bill left him and his associates no other course. Had the gentleman from Maine and his colleagues desired to respond generously to the appeal of the President they would have allowed those who in some measure at least could be said to represent the Administration the privilege of proposing amendments which the President and Secretary of the Treasury desired. They might have been allowed, in accordance with the recommendation, to ask the retirement of all the paper money, so called. The unfortunate division in both parties respecting the financial system of the country. Mr. Turner said, had done much to pestpone and prevent a settlement of the question on a sound basis. The benefits of such a settlement, he declared, would not be confined to this country, but would extend to all the world. And it could be settled, in his opinion, by the declaration of a sound money doctrine as the policy of the United States. Personally, he would be glad to offer an amendment to the pending bill providing for the retirement of all the circulating notes.

now in existence, and restoring to the people the power to regulate the volume of their money. In the present condition of the market Mr. Turner said he would inform his friend from Maine (Mr. Dingley) that he could not seil a single bond provided for in the bill at par, and in support of this referred to the prices quoted in open market for the 5 per cent, bonds last issued by the Government. Mr. Turner concluded with an appeal for a revision of the financial system of the country upon a basis that would commend it to the favor of conservative men.

that would commend it to the favor of conservative men.

Mr. (frosvenor (Rep., Ohio) said that his support of the bill was influenced by the conditions
that had preceded its introduction. He would
support the bill even if its effect was to rescue a
lemocratic administration from shame and
disgrace. "for underneath it lies my country,
the country which the Republican party has
saved in war and saved in peace." [Applause.] THE BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL DISASTER.

the country which the Republican party has saved in war and saved in peace." [Applause.] THE BEGINNING OF FINANCIAL DISANTER.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) said that disaster can be traced. "as you can trace the track of a cyclone," from the date of the passage of the silver purchase act of 1890. In the fiscal year preceding that date 96.6 per cent. of the customs dues collected in New York were paid in gold. In the next year, 1891, the gold payments fell off to 12% per cent., in 1892 to 8.2 per cent., and in 1893 not a cent was paid in gold. After the silver purchase act had been repealed by the Fifty-third Congress the gold payments rose to 35.6 per cent., but since 1893 they had again entirely disappeared from customs collections. That explained the lack of gold in the Treasury of the United States. The duty of Congress, Mr. Patterson said, was to restore confidence in the currency of the country. The passage of a resolution declaring it to be the purpose and policy of this great republic to maintain fixedly its standard of value would be worth a great deal more to the American people and contribute largely more to their prosperly than a bond issue. What was the apprehension of the American people? Mr. Patterson asked. What was the apprehension of the american people? Mr. Patterson asked. What was the apprehension of the commercial world regarding our currency? It was, he said, that it might be precipitated to a silver basis. A large proportion of both political parties to-day earnestly advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Those with whom he agreed believed that such a step would land the nation on the basis of silver monomerallism. That apprehension could not be allayed as long as that danger threatened the currency of the country. The provisions of the pending bill, he declared, did not meet the requirements of the situation. There was nothing to prevent the purchaser of the proposed bonds from first patting his hand in the Treasury and getting heads. The majority in th

REPUBLICAN OUTBURST AGAINST THE BILL. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.) created the sensation f the afternoon by his speech, in which he said e would give the reasons why as a Republican e could "not vote for this most iniquitous

measure."

"I regard this bill," he said, "as giving the lie to everything we have said before the elections in regard to the issuing of bonds. It stamps the seal of approval by the Republican party upon the action of the Treasury officers and upon the issuance of bonds in time of profound peace. It continues in force the laws which now authorize the selling of bonds at 4 per cent, and at five per cent, and in addition to that gives authority to the Treasury to issue bonds at three per cent, and all the Republican Conventions, and all the Republican Speeches that ever I heard or made or wrote upon the question of the finances. Yesterday, against my will, against my judgment was unnecessary, which in my judgment was unnecessary, which in my judgment was not a Republican measure, which in my judgment was not a Republican measure, which in my judgment was not a Republican measure, which in my judgment was not a Republican measure, which in my judgment was not a stariff for revenich in my judgment was not a stariff for revenic of 1804 stamped the seal of approval upon the McKinley bill and upon Bill McKinley himself. [Applause.] Let us be consistent with our record. Let us stand by the rule which we adopted many years ago, that we will not issue bonds in time of peace, but that we will not issue bonds in time of peace, but that we will not issue bonds in time of peace, but that we will pile up revenue, even if we have to reënnet the McKinley Tariff bill, until the receipts exceed the expenditures."

This aburst against the bill from a Republican standpoint was followed by a speech in its favor from another Renablican, Mr. Johnson of North Dakota.

The proceedings of the afternoon session were concluded by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), who spoke for a few moments in opposition to the bill, and was interrupted by the fall of the gavel at 5 o'clock, when the Speaker announced that under the rule the House would take a recess until 7 o'clock. acasure."
"I regard this bill," he said, "as giving the lie

EVENING SESSION. EVENING SESSION.

There were not more than a dozen Republicans in their seats when Speaker Reed called the House to order at 7 o'clock. Later in the evening the attendance increased to about 100 members.

Speeches were made against the bill by Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.), Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.), Mr. Wilson (Rep., Idaho), Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.), Mr. Drummend (Dem., Mo.), Mr. Tamsney (Dem., Mo.), and Mr. Shofroth (Rep., Col.). Col.).

Those who spoke in favor of the bill were Mr. Those who spoke in favor of the bill were Mr. Veilington (Rep., Md.). Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. C.). Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.). Mr. Gloson (Rep., Cenn.). Mr. Northway (Rep., C.). and Mr. Henerson (Rep., Ia.).

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned until noon

TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

No Disposition on the Part of Democrate to Impede Its Progress to a Vote. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The House bill of resterday "to temporarily increase the revenue to meet the expenses of the Government and provide against deficiency" was received in the Senate to-day, read a first and second time, and referred to the Finance Committee. It is understood that the progress of the bill will not be imseded in the Senate. Several Democratic members of the Finance Committee were in conference with Mr. Gorman and other leaders after adjournment to-day discussing the Democratic policy in dealing with the measure. It was tacitly understood among these Senators that there should be no unreasonable time consumed, either in committee or on the floor of the Senate. It is believed that the debate in the Senate will be shorter than has been anticipated and that the Democrats, after they have stated their position, will permit it to

ticipated and that the Democrats, after they have stated their position, will permit it to come to a vote. The prediction is made, however, by leading Democrats that the bill as it came from the House cannot pass the Senate.

Mr. Voorhees has issued a call for a meeting of the Finance Committee next Tuesday, the regular meeting day. Although the committee will be reorganized before the bill is reported. Mr. Voorhees deemed it proper, as he is still Chairman, to call the meeting at once and let the committee deal with the subject. Mr. Voorhees delieves that the bill will be considered promptly in the committee and reported to the Senate as expeditiously as possible. No member of the Finance Committee is willing to predict whether or not the bill will be amented in the Senate committee.

Senator Burrows (Hep., Mich.) to-day presented and had referred to the Finance Committee a proposition to take certain articles from the free list and to have rates of duty imposed upon them in harmony with the bill just passed by the House. He had originally prepared it as a bill, but, on being reminded by Mr. Sherman (Hep., O.) that the Senate had no right to originate a revenue measure, he put it in the form of an amendment to the House bill.

The amendment imposes, until Aug. 1, 180s, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent, of the duties imposed by the McKinley act and subject to the conditions and limitations of that act upon the following articles:

Schedule A-Acid, sulphurle or oil of vitriot not otherwise provided for, copper, sulphate of, or blue the following articles;
Schedule A-acid, sulphuric or oll of vitriol not otherwise provided for; copper, sulphate of, or blue vitricl; coat tar, all preparations of, not colors or dyes; mineral oils; sulphate of fron or copperas; indigo; lodine; cottonsest and croton oil; paints, colors, &c.; potash; sulphate of soda, glauber sait, and sait or nitro cake.
Schedule B-iron ores, cotton ties of iron or steel; copper and manufactures of.
Schedule G-Agricultural products—fresh milk, broom corn, cabbacea, cider, eggs, plants, &c., peas, fresh fish, tailow greese of wood, sait.
Schedule H-Lemonade, soda water, and other similar waters.

Schedule H-Lemonade, soda water, and other similar waters.

benedule J-Flax, hemp, twine, and binding.
Schedule N-Sundries-feathers, paintings, statuary Schedule N - Sundries - feathers, paintings, statuary hatters' plush. Articles under section 8, act of Oct. 1 1890 - coffee, goatskins, raw bides, &c. Senator Quay gave notice of an intended amendment to the tariff bill to increase the tax on imported tobacco wrappers from \$1.50 to \$2 stemmed, and from \$2.25 to \$4.50 unstemmed.

SENATE COMMITTEES. Conference of Democrats to Make Minority

Austgaments. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The Democrats of the Senate held a conference this morning to consider the report of the steering committee charged with the duty of making the minority assignments to the Senate committees. So far as completed, the work of the committee was endorsed, but a number of vacancies still remain to be filled, and the committee was directed to arrange these and hand the list to the Re-publican committee without any further party

The vote in the Senate on reorganization will not be taken until Monday. The Democrats will ask for a roll call for the purpose of showing the country that the Republicans have the most votes in the Senate and the power to assume control. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon will offer a resolution assigning the men named to the

RELIANCE. In our announcement of a reduction there's the ring of the true metal. Your reliance on us for a truthful statement, is something we are determined to deserve.

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\$20 Kerseys are now Effeen dollars Same shades of \$14 and \$15 Kerseys are now Twelve dollars.

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AND COMPANY. Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Street Open this evening.

committees designated, and the Republicans will vote for them and the Democrats against. It makes no difference whether the Populistavote for or remain slient; the Republicans will still have a majority of the quorum, and their resolution will prevail. It is understood that the reorganization is not to take effect until Jan. 1.

the reorganization is not to take effect until Jan. 1.

The Republican Senators held a caucus of not more than ten or fifteen minutes duration after the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon. It was decided that Republican Senators should be urged to be present on Monday next, when the vote on the reorganization of the committees will be taken, so that there should be no doubt about the presence of a quorum. The committee to fill committee vacancies reported that it had had its attention called to the fact that too many men had been assigned to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and Messrs. Mitchell and Pettiprew were instructed to arrange the matter with the minority committee.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Rumors of Impending Defaults and Re-ceivership Denied by the Directors. A drop of 616 points in the price of Baltimore and Ohlo common stock yesterday gave rise to various reports concerning the financial condition of the company and revived the rumor among other things, that the company had sold the Western Union Telegraph stock, some 40,000 shares, which it has held for years, and that it would shortly make a large issue of preferred stock in order to pay off its floating debt, and would default on interest due on Jan.

debt, and would default on interest due on Jan. 1 next.

All of these rumors were denied by the recently elected New York directors and by Second Vice-President Thomas H. King, who has been in this city for several days in consultation with these directors and with financiers who represent creditors of the company. It was learned yesterday that satisfactory progress is making in the negotiations that, if successful, will result in placing the company on a better financial footing. Both President Louis Fizzgerald of the Mercantile Trust Company and William A. Read of Vermilye & Co., recently elected directors, said that there would be no receivers appointed.

Vice-President King said: "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is not seiling its holdings of Western Union Telegraph stock. Not a single share of the stock has been disposed of. There are no impending defaults on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company nor any of its affiliated lines. The money to meet all interest charges on Jan. 1, 1896, for all lines has been provided for and is now in bank. The report that the management has discussed the issue of from \$10,000,000 of new preferred stock is entirely without foundation."

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Says that the Agreement Is Illegal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The Inter-State Commerce Commission this morning sent to the Senate a copy of the "Articles of Organizatio of the Joint Traffic Association" signed by all the railroads, which articles of agreement were the subject of the Commission's recent communication to the Senate. Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Commission, says they have forwarded a copy to the Attorney-General and have informed him that "this contract, agreement, or arrangement is, we believe, in conflict with the act to regulate commerce and cannot be carried into effect without violating the provisions of that act. We have the honor to request that you will direct the United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York or other proper jurisdiction to institute all necessary proceedings by injunction or otherwise to prevent the carrying into effect of said agreement." of the Joint Traffic Association" signed by all

Very Little New Mileage Built This Year. CHICAGO, Dec. 27.-To-day's issue of the Railway Age has the following in regard to railway

construction during the past year: "Railway building in the United States reached this year a lower point than in any of the last this year a lower point than in any of the last twenty years; indeed, in only two years since 1865, thirty years age, has so small a mileage been built. 'Records for 1895 now show only 1,782 miles of track laid—a tremendous decline from the great year of 1887, when about 13,000 miles were put down. In the eight years since that time the decrease in construction has been great and continuous, and this year the total built was only about 190 miles more than in 1855, forty years ago. Fifteen States made no increase in railroad mileage at all hat year, only one New England State—Maine—laying any track, and that only 80 miles. Texas leads the list with 224 miles."

A Foreglosure Sale Ordered.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 27 .- Judge Locke in the United States District Court this morning, ordered that the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad Company should pay the interest in default within thirty days or be sold upon a day to be named. The Judge also ordered that unsettled claims pending in intervention should be submitted within fifteen days.

The Ann Arbor Receiver Discharged. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 27.-In the United States Court yesterday the petition for the discharge of Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw as re-ceiver of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad was granted by Judge Severens.

SPLIT IN CO. G., 22D REGIMENT. A Rampus Over the Election of Lieut, Day-

ton as Captain Last Night. Company G of the Twenty-second Regiment held an election for Captain last night, and one immediate result of the meeting was a serious split among the members of the company, and charges of irregularities in the election against the successful candidate. The two against the successful candidate. The two candidates for the place left vacant by the promotion of Capt, Demorest to be a Major were First Lieut, Edward W. Dayton of Company G, and First Lieut, S. Schieffelin Stebbins of the Twelfth Regiment.

Dayton was selected by a vote of 32 to 27. Lieut, Col. King prosided at the election, and the defeated voters entered a protest at once before him, alleging that Dayton's ballots were of paper thicker than those of his opponent, and that they were also numbered for the purpose of enabling him to know who voted for him and who against him. Lieut, Col. King refused to entertain the protest.

The Stebbins men held a meeting outside the company room afterward and declared that they would take their protest to the Judge Advocate General. Advocate General.

Cabinet Meeting

Washington, Dec. 27.—All the members were present at to-day's Cabinet meeting, which was protracted one. Secretary Olney was at the White House early in the morning, and Secretary Carlisle was in conference with the President an hour before the meeting. It is understood that, aside from routine matters, financo was the main topic of consideration to-day. The Cabinet approved Secretary Herbert's suggestion to name battleship No. 6 Kentucky.

A Bill to Pay the Roach Claims, WARHINGTON, Dec. 27. Senator Quay introduced a bill to-day to pay the heirs of the late John Rosch \$48,838 for labor and material furnished for the guoboat Polphin; also appropriating for the same heirs \$350,151 for labor, material, dockage, and detention and occupation of yards and shops for the cruisers Chicaro, Boaton, and Atlanta.

Foreign Affairs Before Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.- The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day ordered favorable reports to be made on resolutions of inquiry in the Waller case; regarding the condition of af-fairs in Cuba, and the resolution of Mr. McCall of Massachuseits, with some modifications, re-questing information regarding the utterances of Ambassador Bayard.

STATES MISREPRESENTED.

24 SENATORS WHO BETRAY SOUND MONEY CONSTITUENCIES.

Sixteen Elected as Democrats and Eight as Republicans-Their Free Silver Theories-Threaten to Curtail the Commercial Credits Extended to Their Constituents, Though the Latter Are Sound Money Men and Their States Are Sound Money States-A Suggested Protest.

The bankers and merchants of New York city having extensive business relations with the bankers and merchants of other States believe that the time has come when at least twentyfour United States Senators should be called to secount by their constituents for misrepresenting them in matters of financial legislation at Washington. Of these twenty-four Senators sixteen were elected as Democrats and eight as Republicans. They have joined hands in Washington with the free sliver Senators and the Copulists. Letters received in New York from constituents of these Senators say that the twenty-four are deliberately and wiltully misrepresenting the sentiments of the business men others in their States. The Senators who were charged yesterday with thus misrepresenting the financial views of their constituents are:

DEMOCRATS.

Augustus O. Bacon of Macon, Ga.; term expires
March S. 1901.

William B. Pate of Nashville, Tenn.; term expires William B. Pate of Nashville, rend.; term expires
March 3, 1840.
James F. Herry of Bentonville, Ark.; term expires
March 3, 1901.
Joseph S. C. Diackburn of Versailles, Ky.; term expires March 3, 1847.
Wilkinson Call of Jacksonville, Fla.; term expires March S. 1807. Hornce Chilton of Tyler, Tex.; term expires March 8. 1001.
Francis M. Cockrell of Warrensburg, Mo.; term expires March 3, 1899.
John W. Daniel of Lynchburg, Va.; term expires March 3, 1899.
James Z. George of Carrolltown, Miss.; term expires March 3, 1899.
Isham 6. Harris of Memphis, Tenn.; term expires March 3, 1901. John T. Morgan of Selma, Ala.; term expires March 8, 1901.

James L. Pugh of Eufaula, Ala.; term expires March 5, 1897.

William N. Roach of Larrimore, N. D.; term expires March 3, 1899.

George H. Vose of March 2, 1899. March 3, 1899.
George U. Vast of Kansas City, Mo.; term expires
March 3, 1897.
Daniel W. Voorhees of Terre Haute, Ind.; term expires March 3, 1897.
David Turple of Indianapolis, Ind.; term expires
March 3, 1899.

REPUBLICANS.

Lucien Baker of Leavenworth, Kan.: term expires March 3, 1901.

James Donald Cameron of Harrisburg, Pa.: term expires March 3, 1847.

John B. Mitcheil of Portland, Or.: term expires March 3, 1847.

George C. Zerkins of Oakland, Cal.: term expires March 3, 1901.

Richards P. Pettigrew of Sloux Falls, S. D.; term expires March 3, 1901.

Henry C. Hansbrough of Devil's Lake, N. D.; term expires March 3, 1897. Francis E. Warren of Cheyenne, Wyo.; term ex-pires March 3, 1901. Clarence E. Clark of Evanston, Wyo.; term expires March 3, 1899.

Of course the bankers and business men dis-

agree with the sentiments of the eight silver men, and trust they may live to see the error of their financial ways. But at least, it was said, these eight are honest with their constituents, and it was added that these eight, and they only, represent silver constituencies. The New York business men said they believed that the constituents of the twenty-four Senators who have joined hands with the silver men should either through the Legislatures of the States they represent or through the Boards of Trade and the Chambers of Commerce in the cities of these States demand of these twentyfour that they cease misrepresenting them in matters of financial legislation at Washington and come out hearty and strong for sound money. It is declared that some such line of action should be adopted at once in order to \$15,000,000 of new preferred stock is entirely without foundation." bring these twenty-four Senators to their senses, and it is even said that this must be done if the merchants and others

represented by these twenty-four men, are to be well considered in the matter of credits with New York and Eastern merchants generally. The false light in which these twenty-four Senators have put the business men of their States has deterred Eastern manufacturers and business men from extending lines of credit, ever ness men from extending lines of credit, even though they are convinced that these Senators do not rightly represent their constituents. It does not matter, it was continued, that some of these Senators are shortly to be retired to private life. They should be called to account at once just the same. Those who are interested in directing the attention of the constituents of these twenty-four Senators to their conduct at Washington and urang a sharp protest against it, point out specifically just how flagrant is the conduct of these Senators. Their views can all be lumped, and here they are:

taors. Their views can all be lumped, and here they are:

"Take Bacon of Georgia, and when we find him rampant for free silver does any man believe that for an instant he represents the sentiments of the business men and the voters of Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Athens, and the country districts in his State. The exports of his State consist almost wholly of cotton, and the industries represented embrace cotton and the industries.

the industries represented embrace cotton goods, lumber, agricultural implements, woolen goods, flour, and grist mill products. Boes Bacon presume to take a stand which woolen lead the foreigners to paceroin not represent to the count in the product of the count in the count in

"George of Mississippi is another Senator who misrepresents the financial views of the voters of his State. The cotton factors, lumber exporters, and the growers of rice, corn, and conton, know that theorye's silver views do not represent the great business interests of Vicksburg. Natchez, Columbia, and Jackson, and other theiring communaties in the State.

"Harris of Tennessee is as wrong-heaned on the silver question as his colleague, late. The difference is that by long experience Harris is convinced that 55 per cent, of the sentiment of

George of Mississipplis another Senator who

Tennessee is for the gold standard. Harris's conduct, in view of this fact, is all the more reprehensible.

"Mitchell of Oregon comes from a wheat and

rehensible.

"Mitchell of Oregon comes from a wheat and wool growing State, whose farmers and business men must rely upon the gold standard for fair prices for their products. Mitchell is aware of tails fact. He totally misrepresents the sentiment of Oregon.

"Hut about as flagrant a case of misrepresentation as any is when we come to Morgan of Alabama, a state that is sound to the core for the, gold standard, and, moreover, a State that has been built up in its fron industries by hard, solid gold money. The great business men of Mobile, which ranks with New Orleans and Savannah in the extent of cotton exports, the fron men of Birmingham, the merchants of Montgomery and Selma, and the growers of cotton, rice, wolf, wheat, and tane, know perfectly well that Morgan is persistently and willfully misrepresenting their linancial sentiments at Washington. Morgan-should be made to feel the unwistom of his conduct.

"Perkins of California hus, been Governor of the State, the greatest gold-producing State in the world, and he also does not represent the wishes of his constituents. Neither down his colleague, White, but he isn't half as had as Perkins, and the voters of San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, Lee Angeles, and the great wheat, wool, and fruit growers should make it clear to Perkins that he is on the wrong tack.

"Take Pettigrew of South Dakota and Hans-

Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland, Los Angeles, and the great wheat, wool, and frnii growers should make it clear to Perkins that he is on the wrong tack.

"Take Pettigrew of South Dakota and Hansbrough and Roach of North Dakota and see how they are misrepresenting communities distinctly agricultural and interested in getting the highest prices for their wheat. This only can be done by big exports to countries that believe in our commercial integrity. These three Senators have no business to misrepresent their constituencies on this money question.

"Of all these spectacles at Washington, however, none is more interesting than that presented by Voorthees and Turple of Indiana, who, by their advocacy of free silver, misrepresent aii the great interests of Indiana, who, by their advocacy of free silver, misrepresent aii the great interests of Indiana, who, by their advocacy of free silver, misrepresent wayne. Evansville, Logansport, the grain farmers of the country districts, and the immense interests involved in the meat-packing business. Voorhees is to go pretty soon, but all good Indianians who object to having their financial views misrepresented at Washington should see to it that he and Turple are called to account. Pugh of Alabama is in the same boat with Morgan, deliberately misrepresenting by his silver views every interest in his great State. Pugh is thoroughly aware of his wrong position.

"Then come Warren and Olark of Wyoming, a distinctively agricultural State, dependent on sound money for the best prices for grain. These two Senators do not represent the money sentiments of the men who gave them their seats in the United States Senators and they should be compelled to turn about and represent their constituents rightfully on this matter."

The question is being agriated also as to what methods should be used against United States Senators who get to Washington and misrepresent every interest in their States. The complaint of the New York business men and the demand that the constituents of these twent

CONTRACTORS ASK FOR TIME. Outgoing Commissioners Sit Upon Jersey

City's New City Hall. Jersey City's new City Hall Commissioners met in Mayor Wanser's office yesterday to re-ceive the report which Architect L. H. Broome had been ordered to have in readiness. Mr. Broome had been instructed to inform the Commissioners as to the condition of the work for which Richard English, the mason contractor, is responsible. The architect reported that there is some concreting to be done, a few drain pipes to be put in, and some plastering and pointing up wherever required throughout the building. That is all, except that the iron work on the main stairs and tower stairs and the marble and slate treads and platforms to all front stairs are not finlished. Glazed bricks, are being placed in the vestibules and will be finlished in a few days; some of the glazed bricks condemned by the Commission are to be taken out. Mr. Broome closes with the statement that there may be some few things of a minor nature that he cannot now recall, but as the uncompleted work under Mr. English's contract will not cost more than \$5,000, and as there is a retained percentage of \$55,000 the city is amply protected. Commissioner Burke took the architect in hand.

"You say," he remarked, "that some of the glazed bricks are to come out. Have not all the glazed bricks been condemned?"

"It is just as I have stated," replied Mr. Broome, "Some of the unglazed bricks are still to come out. I say some occause some of the bricks have already been taken out, and it wouldn't be proper to say that all the glazed bricks have already been taken out, and it wouldn't be proper to say that all the glazed bricks have already been out. If you would read my statements carefully you would see what I mean."

"I heard your statement read," replied Commissioner Burke, "but I wanted to find out what you meant."

A communication was received from Contracbuilding. That is all, except that the iron work

Theard your statement read," replied Commissioner Burke, "but I wanted to find out
what you meant."
A communication was received from Contractor English laying the blame for the delay on
Carpenter Contractor Klernan, and asking for
an extension of time. Contractor Klernan, who
on Thursday asked for an extension, declared
that Contractor English was responsible for the
delay. Commissioner Datz doubted whether
this Board, which goes out of existence on
Thursday, could grant an extension of time beyond the period of its own life, and it was decided to ask Corporation Counsel Biair's opinion

Criminal to Eat in Rooms Where Other People Are Playing Cards. re is an Italian restaurant on the de

of the tenement house at 80 Mulberry street. The proprietor is an expressman, and is never in the restaurant before night.

EAt about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the place was crowded. A lot of men were eating, and at three tables parties were playing cards. One of the games next to the window was creone of the games next to the window was creating so much excitement that a knot of loungers collected on the sidewalk and took an interest in it. Two comfortably dressed men who had been watching the proceedings from the street produced a couple of whistles suddenly, blew blasts on them and ran-up the stoop. Four blue-coated policemen appeared and followed them. In an instant the air in the restaurant was full of flying cards. The occupants of the place arose en masse, overturning tables and chairs, and mauled one another in their efforts to reach a back door. How many get there before the police did is not known, but seventeen did not. These were notified that they were under arrest.

On the floor, on the chairs, on the tables, and in the flower pots the police found eleven razors and a pocketful of large-bladed pocket knives. The prisoners were parceled out into three batches and taken in as many trips by the patrol wagon to the Elizabeth street station amid cheers from the crowd in the street. They were charged with being "inmates" of a disorderly house, and the proprietor, if he can be arrested, will have to answer for keeping a gambling place. When the police floally left the restaurant the fat cook, her cheeks pale from fright, was the only occupant. ating so much excitement that a knot of loung-

Kudiich Says She's Thorne's Wife.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Kudlich rendered his decision in the case of Richard V. W. Thorne, who was charged by Annie Kennedy Thorne of Troy with abandonment and non-support. The woman alleged that they were married in November, 1894, by a man who, Thorne said, was an Alderman, Thorne, she said, abandoned her soon

man. Thorne, she said, abandoned her soon after.

Magistrate Kudlich decided that the testimony produced by the defendant did not, in his view, successfully attack the credibility of the story fold by the girl. He will fix the amount that Thorne should pay his wife on Monday afternoon. Capt. Batchelor of the Ardle Lost at Sea

Major Colville, purser of the steamer Schleswig, which arrived at Quarantine last evening from Haytien ports, brings the news of the loss of Capt. Batchelor of the British steamer Ardie in a heavy gale on Dec. 13. The Ardle was bound from New York for Inagua, and left here on Dec. 9. She ran into the gale three days out, and the deck load got adrift. While all hands were trying to secure it, Capt. Batchelor was struck by a sea and washed overboard.

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his holm out of their bens. Copies of the writ I the more rapidly,

A Lively Passage Between the New York

such option shall bear a rate of interest exceed-